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as second-class mall matter at the po

Roosevelt and the Tariff.

This statement, attributed to an unlatest Roosevelt bid for the republican nomination:

"If Theodore Roosevelt is nominated by the republican national convention at Chicago it will mean the election of republican Senate this fall. At least states which are now in doubt rould be brought into the republican olumn, thus insuring a republican majority in the upper branch of Con The importance of this can be gleaned from the fact that industrial preparedness in the form of a protective tariff will be one of the vital is bues of the campaign. A protective tariff under democratic rule is out of the question.

The reference to the tariff is unforfor his party's tariff woes. If he had its development. taken up the tariff question promptly about entering the White House, as he should have done, and, in a way, had bounised to do, there would have been no republican split on the subject in 1909, and consequently no democratic House elected in 1910, which was the forerunner of the democratic general victory in 1912.

But he let the tariff slide, and adon Capitol Hill.

Underwood law, but only what is called

Here the bull moosers collide with the democrats, who are promising the same thing. The tariff is responsible for one of the President's numerous changes of mind. At one time he ridiculed the proposition for a commission, but later saw a light, and Congress, at his in- development of the country? stance, is on the eve of creating a commission. He will pick the members, and, naturally, will pick low tariff men for the majority end of the tribunal.

And then? The question is easily answered. If Mr. Wilson wins, and the basket, where the work of the commission appointed under the Taft administration went when the democrats came

If the only chance the republicans have of carrying the Senate is under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership on the tariff question the democrats need not be dis-

One of the interesting incidents of lênce between W. J. Bryan and Henry Ford because of the country's failure to put a sure-enough peace man at the

The von Igel papers might provide names of people whose personal attention it would be well to call to the Ger man reminder that aliens in America must respect American laws.

The mention of a \$240,000,000 naval appropriation does not create an imvalue in moral effect.

Charles W. Fairbanks.

Gossip has it that both the Hughes boomers and the Roosevelt boomers are figuring on Mr. Fairbanks for running mate: This testifies to two things: (1) The high estimation in which Mr. Fairbanks is held as a political quantity: and (2) the importance of Indiana in the equation.

The Indiana leader is a strong and chpable man, who, has made good wherever placed. He carried himself well in the Senate. He was most serv iceable and acceptable in the vice presi dency. Since leaving office he has been an active and influential figure in state

and national campaigns. The term "safe man" is sometimes divided. In some circles it is associated with timidity and incertitude. A safe man is thought to lack both initiative and decision-to be given to drifting.

Mr. Fairbanks is often described in that term. But safety in his case is associable with calculation and reflection, and a desire to do the right thing. He has shown both initiative and decision many times in his national career of twenty years. Without those qualities he could not have led in the movement which transferred Indiana from the democratic to the republican column, and kept it there so long.

In this matter Mr. Fairbanks is in a he was as easily the first democrat as Mr. Fairbanks has later been the first paratively little heavy fighting, the en-

republican of Hoosierdom. He was a gagements being, with relation to the in 1884, he yielded to pressure and ran for the vice presidency, and carried Indiana for the ticket. He was of presiagainst party commands.

bestir themselves. Next to Mr. Fairbanks, their strongest men are New and Watson, who are running for the Senhis nomination for second place would drawal of forces from Galicia and per-

deavors.

A Department of Fine Arts. Doubtless the day will come when the Inited States government will take upon itself the nurture and support of the arts, as well as the industries of the country. This will be in the course of evolution. How long will be the interval of preparation depends largely upor the people themselves, upon their appreciation of the value of cultural works in the national life. Older countries have already reached the point of governmental direction and encouragement against him. He is responsible directly quicker progression toward this point of

dressed himself to other things. Why, such a branch of the federal organizais a question. He has never given an tion. The United States conserves the explanation. The consequences of his interests of the people in the matter of within a few months. neglect need no explanation. They are invention, through the patent office; in now in evidence in the White House and the realm of science through the Smithsonian and the National Museum; in But more than this. All that the bull the field of labor, through the Departmoose party is promising on the sub- ment of Labor; in the field of educaject now is a tariff commission. It does tion, through the bureau of that name; not urge an immediate revision of the in the field of business, through the Department of Commerce, and in the field a "scientifie" inquiry for the laying of of soil tillage, through the Department 'scientifie" duties later. When? Well, of Agriculture. Why should not the never mind. Sometime. As the Spaniards arts of the people be recognized as of agement and sustenance by means of a well directed bureau, if not a depart ment, designed to stimulate the artistic appreciation of the people and to promote works and institutions that will accomplish the spiritual and intellectual ting.

Dr. Parker mentioned as one mani festation of such a governmental endeavor the establishment here at the capital of a national conservatory of riched in appearance and its significance music. That is but one of the possi- increased. In its development the inbilities. The fine arts commission is democracy elects another Congress in already in existence and doing a most democracy elects another Congress in November, the commission's work may influence tariff legislation. If the republicans win—the bull moosers of government. The government is now less than the standard that has been set in these and other matters is consistently a longer expectation of life than male whites have been set in these and other matters is consistently a longer expectation of life than male whites have been set in these and other matters is consistently a longer expectation of life than male whites have been set in these and other matters is consistently a longer expectation of life than male whites have been set in these and other matters is consistently a longer expectation of life than male whites have been set in these and other matters is consistently a longer expectation of life than male whites have been set in these and other matters is consistently a longer expectation. If the publicans win—the bull moosers of life for both male of the latter of life for both male of l doing much to make the life of the peomission's work will go to the waste ple broader and fuller and better. The co-ordination of the agencies already ex istent into a single organization would form the basis for a department of fine

It is not extravagant to hope for the development of this idea in the near America. future. Interest in all the arts is manifest in all parts of the country. Millions of the people are aroused to the vital value in life of the refining influences of music, painting, sculpture and Germany. June may be the exchanges of condo- architecture. A movement for the creation of a government department to receive support in every state.

> A candidate of truly heroic quality honestly believes that a failure to elect him would be a national calamity. Self confidence is one of the first essentials of "heroism."

The task of maintaining neutrality is perhaps all that Uncle Sam can undertake at present, in spite of the tempta mediate fighting force. But it has its tion to claim the blessing due the peace-

> Asquith is convinced that Ireland needs a new form of government. To lifting people." this, as a general proposition, Ireland will heartily agree.

Continued raids indicate a disposition to take advantage of Villa's absence to create competition in the bandit business.

Discussion of plans and specification represents a large share of the time required for the building of a new navy

Villa's policy of remaining in hiding renders him liable to be called a motlycoddle.

Austria's Advance on Italy.

The sudden development of a strong

Austrian offensive against the Italian front south of Trent is one of the surprises of the war, which has been filled autobiography." with unexpected happenings. For a year the two armies have been virtually deadlocked in a long line winding about through the mountainous frontier region, exclusively on Austrian soil. The early Italian advance carried the troops of King Victor several miles over the border, and menaced two or three important Austrian positions. Before they could be taken, however, the Austrian lines stiffened and the invaders were measure repeating the history of Mr. held in check. Save at Gorizia, at which Hendricks of the same state. In his day the Italians several months ago launched a furious offensive, there has been com-

candidate for President in 1876, but ac- hostilities in other fields of the war, of cepted second place in order to strength- small importance, though the aggregate en the party in the middle states. Again, of losses on the two sides has been heavy

Evidently it is the purpose of Austria to carry the war into Italy, to press the Italian front back toward Verona and dential size, and much disappointed at Vicenza. If these cities should fall into his failure to score for first place, but Austrian hands all of northern Italy too stanch a party man to stand out would be menaced. But the dispatches do not indicate any immediate proba-Mr. Fairbanks is of presidential size; and his boom for first place is booming very satisfactorily to his friends. At Chicago he will cut a very interesting suggest that these withdrawals are figure. To meet the democrats, who will strategic. The fact remains that ground have their three strongest men-Mar- has been gained and that at least at one shall. Kern and Taggart-in action as point, at Constabella, the Austrians are first time since the war began.

Italy's part in the campaign has been said to have disappointed the allies, who ate. Hence, if Mr. Fairbanks is not had expected a more successful pressure nominated at Chicago for first place, upon the Austrian flank, and a withnamed bull moose leader, contains the respects both its state and national entithe invasion. But Austria has had the great advantage of having to defend herself in this quarter in the most mounhave the same advantage that Austria has been enjoying during the past year.

Making Washington Attractive.

The latest session of the fine arts commission has resulted in two decisions which advance important works tunate. As The Star has repeatedly of the arts, and their example should under way and immediately in contemshown. Mr. Roosevelt's tariff record is stimulate the United States into a plation. The working model of the statue of Lincoln to be placed in the memorial in Potomac Park was approved At the annual banquet of the Ameri- and features of the landscape treatment can Federation of Arts, which has just for the memorial approach were decided closed its convention in this city, Ho- upon. Thus the essentials of the me ratio Parker, one of the foremost of morial remaining to be determined were America's authorities on music, spoke settled, and it will be only necessary earnestly of the need of a government now for the architects and sculptor to department of fine arts, under which finish the project in accordance with the music, painting, sculpture and archi- determined plan. The memorial is ris tecture might be fostered. There is a ing steadily to reveal its full propor sound argument for the institution of tions, and is certain to be one of the most attractive features of the capital when it is completed, which should be

The plans for the Freer Art Gallery, t be located in the Smithsonian grounds, were also approved, and thus this work is put in the way of immediate undertaking. An architect of the highest renown has been selected by Mr. Freer for the construction of the building which is to house his valuable collection, and it is understood that the design prepared by him insures the crea tion of a structure of rare beauty, emisufficient importance to be given encour- nently suitable for the contents it will shelter and for the situation in which it will rest. It has been decided to place the gallery at the southwest corner of the Smithsonian section of the Mall, where it will have a most attractive set

With these two constructions, the Lincoln Memorial and the Freer Art Gal lery, added to Washington's features the capital will indeed be greatly en fluence of the fine arts commission is most potent, and the standard that has

Panama police will have to send their rifles to New York to be sold, owing to their unskilful and undiscriminating use during riots. The handling of firearms is one of the big problems of Latin

Germans in America are getting some of their best advice on the duties of citizenship from thoughtful Germans in

The average Mexican's idea of the foster these cultural tendencies would United States seems to be battling Texas. and beyond, an effete wilderness

SHOCTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON

Talking 'em Over. "My husband is a regular rainbow haser," said one woman.

"Mine isn't," replied the other. "Even if he knew there was a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, he'd sit still and expect the rainbow to come to him."

An Uplifter. "Bliggins is always talking about ap-"True. Even when he is indignan

with somebody Bliggins wants to knock him higher than a kite." Invariable Assumption.

Man, by calamity dismayed, From self-approval never wakes His part was always ably played While others made the sad mistakes

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "von'l see a reformer so unselfish dat if he kin save somebody else f'um destruc tion, he's willin' to take a chance on his own prospects."

A . Type Sometimes Met. "That man believes he is making his

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "only he thinks history ought to be one grand

Erratic May. Oh, the trees are proudly growing 'Neath the fickle skies of spring But there isn't any knowing What their boughs to light will bring. By surprises you are smitten
Midst the sunshine and the shower, And your fingers get frost-bitten When you try to pick a flower.

Now the mercury grows weary From its daily exercise As the air grows chill and dreary, Or the sun heats up the skies And it leaves you heavy hearted As you sometimes pause and see That an iciele has started-Where a blossom ought to be.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING FIFTY YEARS AGO

cotton that were selected, after months of research, comparison and examina-

tion, to represent the official cotton standards of the United States have

vides for nine grades to which the

immediately apparent. The government s

American standards.

Mining.

nany and France serious consideration

While graphite is not used itself as

an ingredient in war munitions, it is

of great importance in the manufac-

The unprecedented demand for the

Rico, where the population is probably

Porto Rican territory over which the

Products. Stars and Stripes wave, and in order to foster

trade between the island and the main-

land the United States government

through the Department of Commerce

is calling attention to some of the is-

denser than in any other

being given to the adoption of the merican standards. There is little

The most important agency in the fall into one of 108 types, and there is, remarkable development of recent years in the safety-Bureau of Mines first movement, the

federal bureau of Safety Work. mines is finding itself called on more and more as the been stored with more care, perhaps acknowledged expert in the field to up in mines and industrial establishments all over the country. Since the safety-first work had its

beginning in this country with the creation of the bureau of mines in 1907. candidates, the Indiana republicans must in possession of Italian territory for the with the commission "to conduct such and efficiency in mining operations," more than a hundred mining companies and industrial plants engaged in the metal industries have created special safety organizations. In the last few years a dozen or more experts of the safety division of the bureau have been greatly strengthen his party at home as respects both its state and national en the invasion. But Austria has had the concerns in charge of such agencies. An inquiry by the bureau has shown that these expert advisers in the guarding of human lives and limbs are age grade.

herself in this quarter in the most mountainous portion of Europe. It is not surprising that Italy has made so little headway in the circumstances of the attack upon the Austrian front. If the Italian lines are forced back into the plains of Venetia the defenders will not examination of physical conditions in covering needed improvements and the offering of suggestions to both the employes and employers for safer methds, practices and equipment.

As the result of this work, the genbales and several of each type are kept on hand in Washington. The comparisons as a result of which the new sets of standards are produced are made in a specially designed room flooded with light from a gigantic north skylight, which international experts pronounce the best equipped cotton grading quarters in the world. The comparisons are made only on bright days.

The working sets of standards are assembled in flat boxes, each box representing a grade and containing twelve small square boxes of types. In the top of each box is placed a photograph of its contents on the same Deaths from mine accidents numbered approximately five for each 1,000 men employed in 1907, when the bureau was created, and decreased to less that three for each 1,000 employes in 1915. A gratifying feature of the reduction in the loss of life among miners, as pointed out by Van H. Manning, director ly increased the proportion of fatal accidents. He directs attention to the the proportion of fatal fact that the hazard naturally increases as mines become larger, employ nore men, are worked deeper and leave corridors where explosive gas and dust

corridors where explosive gas and dust may accumulate.

The existence of several well known nines where because of special precautions deaths of miners have been rejuced far below the average for the duced far below the average for the industry leads the bureau officials to feel confident that a steady extension of the safety-first movement in the mining industry will bring the general death rate much lower. Toward this end, while the many centers of safety-first work that have been established among private companies will be left to develop in scope and efficiency, the bureau of mines plans, through its mine-rescue cars, its publications and its staff of experts, steadily to conits staff of experts, steadily to con-tinue to spread the gospel of safety

How long will you live? Uncle Sam can tell you-almost-in the first life expectation tables this Expectation government has ever preof Life. pared and which will be issued soon by the census Graphite oureau. The tables are similar to nanies, but relate to the whole population in the territory covered, while the company tables relate only to the insured persons. The population embraced by the tables is that of the "registration area"—New England, New York, New Jersey, Michigan and the District of Columbia—a population which is, however, characteristic of an

important additional portion of

ever, the expectation is, respectively, fifty-seven and sixty years.

A striking difference between expectation in city and country is shown. The average white male at birth in rural districts has 7.7 more years to rural districts has 7.7 more years to live than if born in a city. The ex-pectation of the average female is inreased also, but only six years

To persons not familiar with the technical side of cotton grading—and this means, incidentally, many men who make their livings producing the staple.

Is the manufacture of artificial graphite by electrical product cannot be employed for making crucibles, but is used for electrodes in electric furnaces. The need for these electrodes has been increased by the complex metallurgical demands of modern warfare.

-such terms as "strict good ordinary" "low middling" and "middling fair." often encountered in print, are a meaningless jumble of words. Less than three years ago, as a matter of fact, until Uncle Sam came to the rescue, the terms meant little enough in the most technical phases of the cotton trade. Nearly every one of the large "spot" cotton markets of the country—where actual bales of cotton are bought and sold—had a different scheme of grading; and a still different system was employed in Liverpool, long land's products, for which class of suphe chief cotton market of the world.

system was employed in Liverpool, long the chief cotton market of the world.

The variations gave rise to endless disputes and the loss of much time and money. Attempts had been made from time to time by various associations to reach an agreement as to standards, but had never proved successful. Many experienced cotton dealers believed that variations among cotton grown in various sections of the south was so greated to the formulation of a satisfactory system of grades of universal application would be impossible.

Under authority of Congress, however, the then newly created office of markets of the Department of Agriculture took up the problem in 1914 and established standards that have not only met with practically universal acceptance in the United States, but which have been accepted to a certain extent in the chief foreign cotton markets. Demand for the government standards is so brisk, in fact, that a large force of experts is kept busy now in specially equipped workrooms in Washington arranging the carefully selected samples of fiber of different grades in special receptacles and preparing them for shipment.

Cotton may be cotton to the man in the street, but to Uncle Sam's expert graders all bales that are marketable with specific sources of supply.

From the Syracuse Herald.

rom the Baltimore Evening Sun.

President Wilson says he has been kept awake nights worrying over the European situation. Now isn't the kaiser ashamed of himself?

THE PRESIDENT'S AVOWAL.

President Wilson's statement that his job is no sinecure does not seem to deter a number of very prominent gentlemen in their endeavor to succeed him.

One may gather from some things which President Wilson said in his speech last night that he is not having a "perfectly corking time" in his four years at Washington.

From the New Haven Register.

From the Indianapolis News.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Or perhaps, Mr. President, a more accurate statement of the case would be that a few public men grow and most of them swell.

IN THE STAR

Congress sent to President Johnson about this time fifty years ago a bill admitting Col-Colorado Admission orado as a

Vetoed by President. State into the Union, but the President vetoed it. In The Star of May 16, 1866, is the following on the subject: "The message of the President comered with a layer of asbestos, and, after the extraction of all air, was sealed municating to the Senate his objections to the bill for the admission of Colo-The entire set was then placed in a The entire set was then placed in a safe and the whole stored in one of the vaults of the United States Treasury. Twenty-four duplicate sets were stored in safe deposit vaults in different buildings of the Department of Agriculture. Other duplicates were kept in more accessible places as working sets from which sets for sale to various markets are prepared.

In arriving at standards the department specialists collected samples from rado as a state into the Union is concise, but comprehensive, while his arguments are unanswerable. The country cannot perceive any more than the President the 'high public necessity' which would justify 'a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history. ment specialists collected samples from all of the cotton growing regions of the country, so that all types might be represented. The scheme accepted pro-That 30,000 people in Colorado should have two votes in the Senate, while 4,000,000 people in New York have no old more and that the same 30,000 should nomenclature is applied, and within each grade twelve types. The scheme is based on "middling," which is what has come to be recognized as the averhave three votes in the electoral college while the most populous state has but thirty-three, may work very well for the maintenance and perpetuity of party power, but that it is just and compatible with the public interest is not so clear.

has come to be recognized as the average grade. Working down from middling," "low middling," "strict good ordinary" and "good ordinary." The latter is the lowest grade with which orders may be filled. Working up from middling, the grades are "strict middling," "good middling," "strict good middling," "good middling fair." While "good ordinary" at one extreme is dingy, discolored and trashy, "middling fair," the top grade, is bright, white and practically free from all trace of foreign matter.

In securing the bales of cotton that will exactly match the standards and samples from which will therefore serve as material for the production of "Have the advocates of this measure ondered one fact? Setting aside everything else, would the admission of Col-orado at this time be a safe precedent? The majority in Congress, in spite of partial legislation and party maneu partial legislation and party maneuvers, cannot expect to retain power forever, and the means they now use for that end may be turned upon themselves. Already the division of the old states to form new ones is agitated in several sections south of Mason and Dixon's line; and if a precedent is now set, the process may be carried to an indefinite extent. The limit must be defined somewhere. If 30,000 people are entitled to two senators, then why not 10,000?, 1,000?, 1,00? This argument ad homimen will no doubt convince even serve as material for the production of standard sets, the office of markets finds much difficulty. Employes periodically scour the country for such bales and several of each type are kept ad homimen will no doubt convithose who are deaf to the voice of ju-tice and blind to the public good."

The payment of prize money was being carried on for some time after the close of the civil war in Prize Money settlement of claims Red Tape. against the government. In The Star of May 17, tograph of its contents on the same scale as the original, so that any tam pering with the standards will become 1866, is the following description of the nethod of payment:

immediately apparent.

The government sells its cotton standards for \$20 a set and exacts of the purchaser an agreement that the certificates of grade may be canceled at any time that the box ceases to represent the official standards or when the photographs become mutifated. More than 600 full sets of standards have been sold in the United States and more than a score in foreign countries. The Liverpool Cotton Association has modified its standards so that they practically are identical with the "As but few of our readers in all probability are acquainted with the methods used in the distribution and payment of prize money by the departments of the government having these matters in charge and as many are interested in the subject we give the following for their information: The order for distribution accompanied by ier for distribution, accompanied by the prize list, is sent by the Secretar of the Navy to the fourth auditor of the of the Navy to the fourth auditor of the Treasury, where it is at once taken in hand by the computing clerk, who makes the requisite apportionment according to the law in force at the time of capture. This, after receiving the signature of the auditor, is sent to the second controller, who, if it is correct, gives it his approval and returns it to the auditor as ready for payment. All claims then on file with the auditor are taken up, examined and orders for payractically are identical with the inited States standards, and in Gerdoubt in the minds of cotton specialists that the official cotton standards of the country which produces the bulk of the world's supply will, before a great while, he recognized as the world's standards for the fiber. aken up, examined and orders for payment made, which are also signed by the auditor and sent to the controlle the auditor and sent to the controller for his revision; after which they are returned to the auditor, recorded, and letters of transmittal written to the attorneys or claimants, as the case may be. Each letter is then copied, the certificates are inclosed and the letters mailed. The length of time consumed depends upon the number of certificates which may have been previously sent to the controller. Frequently there are One of the many industries which has felt the stimulation of war conditions in the United States, it has been found by the geological survey in its stock-taking of mineral developments, is graphite mining. the controller. Frequently there are from 800 to 1,500 already there, which must be disposed of before new ones can receive attention."

> Efforts were being made fifty years ago to fill the Eastern branch flats, but they were on a small Excavating scale and only incithe Canal. of public improvement. In The Star of May 19, 1866, is this

paragraph: "The contractor for excavating the the eastern states increased their outbeath of the eastern states increased their outbeath of the male and female native whites is the twelfth, when the death rate, which for the first year was more than 12.000 for boys and 10,000 for girls per 100.000, is reduced to 228 and 198, respectively.

At birth, it is shown, the average expectation of life for native white males is, approximately, fifty and one-half years. For those who manage to reach the first milestone, however, the expectation is respectively. do so, he could, with a few more hands complete this portion of the work in two days, and that the work, with present force, will be completed by the middle of June. The deposits from the lower portion of the work are loaded on scows and floated to the Faster. the graphite consumed here is brought haif way around the world from Ceylon and Madagascar. Rising freight rates and insurance, coupled with increased demand, have about doubled the price of the commodity. on scows and floated to the Eastern branch, where they are placed on the lowlands west of the mouth of the canal, while this side some is wheeled of the commodity.

Another phase of the graphite industry affected by the war, it has been brought out by the geological survey, is the manufacture of artificial graphite by electrical properses at Nigara. out on barrels and some shoveled out, and in the vicinity of Maryland avenue the deposit is loaded directly and hauled to the adjacent lo and hauled to the adjacent low grounds, Messrs. Galt & Brown, who have the contract for constructing the causeway, have already much of their timber on the ground, at the foot of 17th street, and a powerful steam pile driver, which will be put in operation Monday next, at which time they will set their hands to work and complete it as soon as possible." Economic problems are keen in Porto

The day is gone past when Washing on was regaled by stone battles be-

tween riva Sunday Stone Fight gangs, but fifty at Four-Mile Run. years ago they ometimes being even arranged after the exchange of challenges. In The Star of May 21, 1866, is a description of one of these fights:

plies our importers go to other and e of these fights: "Yesterday morning a gang of 150 or 200 young rowdles passed over the Long bridge to go to Four-Mile run to participate in the Sunday fights that regularly take place in that vicinity between the rowdies of Alexandria and the District of Columbia. A gentleman who saw the gang waiting at the bridge until the draw was closed—it being opened at the time—describes it as a mixed multitude of boys of all ages and all colors, some well dressed and some in rags. The bootblack legion was largely represented. As soon as the draw was closed they rushed over, whooping and shouting. They had their disgraceful battle according to program. Sticks, stones, pistols and even muskets were brought into requisition by the rowdy combatants, and between the rowdies of Alexandria and the District of Columbia. A gentleeven muskets were brought into requisition by the rowdy combatants, and some were severely injured. One lad, named Knight, respectably connected in Washington, lost an eye by a shot. It is a shame that these conflicts are allowed to occur on the Sabbath, within two and a half or three miles of Alexandria and four from the national matronolis. Respectable citizens foar metropolis. Respectable citizer to pass along the road on the Sabbath, lest they should be killed or injured by the blackguards who engage in these Sabbath exercises. We understand that a squad of evaler exercises. a squad of cavalry arrested a consider-able number of the participants in this affair and took them to Alexandria."

ABOUT GROWN PEOPLE.

Grown folks are very queer, I think; They're clever and they're wise, But still it's mighty hard for me To understand their whys.

Days when I romp and rip and rush And let things slip and fall, They say, "No wonder mischief's done He's never still at all." Times when I go off by myself And make no noise they say, "He's surely up to mischlef now, He's been so still today."

Grown folks are very fine, I know, But very curious, too.

To say the same thing every time,
Whichever way I do!

POLAND INDEPENDENT AFTER WAR

Congress

European, that of Poland. If it was all the others, by its age, value, services twenty millions of people under the free rendered formerly to Europe and by its and to show themselves worthy of misfortune, could be given back its ancient and complete independence.

The partition which struck it off the still more cruelly than Belgium and Sarbhia it possible.

been desolated by the armies of the nations that had despoiled her, and Poland in the agony of her distress—her starvation—has appealed for help to civilized nations. The names of Sobieski, who delivered Vienna from the Turks in 1683; of Kosciuzko and Pulaski in the war for American independence, of Gen. Skrznecki, instructor of the Belgian army in 1832; of Mieroslowski, generalissimo of the armies of the generalissimo of the armies Grand Duchy of Baden in 1 Chrzanowski, commander of the Italian army at Novarra; of Boem, commander of the Hungarian armies against Ausof the Hungarian armies against Austria in 1818; of Gen. Zamoyski, commander of the Polish legion with the Franco-English armies in the Crimea, entitle Poland to the sympathetic attention of the old and new world alike.

A patriotic Pole, Count Charles Potulicki, president of the committee "Pro Polonia, in an arti-Sudden Reversal cle "Poland Yesterday and Tomorof Sentiment. row," explains the ic opinion in Europe in favor of Po-

First of these motives is the necessity of consolidating future peace in creating a barrier between pan-Slavism and pan-Germanism Second, the conviction which is appar

ent to statesmen at the head of the copartitioners that it is better that Poles, refusing all assimilation, unite hemselves in one neutral state rather han join in a strong proportion of for-ign elements, the more hostile that the eign elements, the more nostile that the war had ended in deceptions.

Third, the fear of augmenting the forces of the enemy—enemy which is perhaps the ally of today—in, yielding to him or in leasing to him Polish poscessions.

"Poland is the keystone of the area of Europe," said Napoleon I at St. Helena in regretting perhaps that he had not acted upon that conviction when he could have done so. Poland is the pedestal of the interests of Europe which the statesmen of Europe will be obliged to recognize in establishing the plan for a durable peace. Placed between Russia and Prussia,

of Latin culture which the grand hu-manists professed at the Polish Univerity of Cracovia or sought at its sources Catholics and deeply attached to the hurch of Rome, but without sectarian ntolerance they could well have agreed with the Russians and the Russian with the Russians and the Russian soul, but never with pan-Russianism. That governmental conception of pan-Slav-ism imposed on Europe by Peter the Great and imposed on Russia by his successors has always been odious to Poles.

It is likewise with pan-Germanism, or rather "Hakatism," a special organization which formulated

Bismarck's measures to exterminate Poles in Posnania. That Policy. organization was created by the Bismarckian policy which would discredit Emperor William II and was adopted later by the government, which which found in it finally a precious instrument for its new anti-Polish policy stamp was furnished with all imaginable devices to accomplish its ends.

The absolute interdiction of the Polish language in the schools, in the tribunals, in the public meetings and in all government services, interdiction to Poles to sell their lands without gov-

a bond between Russia and the new Germanic empire. Events proved more strong than ordinary. The nationalist tendencies became more pronounced in the two monarchies; the policy of England not to allow herself to be distanced in the mastery of the seas; the creation by Austria-Hungary of a sphere of interests in the Balkans—so many causes that rang the knell of Russo-German friendship cemented by the fear, more than a hundred years old, of seeing revived an independent Poland.

Poland, after the war, must be reconstructed, resurrected, as the historic product of 1765. Nor should Poland be handicapped by the doubtful benefits of neutrality. Far better to re-establish neutrality exists because, first of all of her natural barriers—her moundains. Poland is a plain and should be made strong by a defensive army under the united protection of all Europe. It is thus the errors and omissions of the congress of Vienna will be repatred. If the treatment inflicted by Russia

When in 1814 it was decided that diplomats should assemble in congress at Vienna to establish the basis of a durable peace in Europe, Prince Talleyrand of 1814. wrote to Prince Metternich a letter, a paragraph of which still has vivid reality:

"Of all the questions which should be treated in the congress at Vienna the King of France might consider as the first, the greatest, the most eminently European, that of Poland. If it was possible to hope as much as he desired, that a people worthy of the interest of ceased to animal armies bravely personned their duties which cruel despending had imposed. Notwithstanding, one unique and fervent desire never ceased to animal armies bravely personned to a support the control of the co sian and Austrian armies bravely

ancient and complete independence. The partition which struck it off the list of nations was the prelude, in part the cause and perhaps to a certain point the excuse for the upheavals to which Europe has been a prey."

That which Talleyrand wrote in 1814 is still true in 1916, for the crime of partition remains and the upheavals that have succeeded, even the present war, are due to this colossal injustice and act of inanity. To this political crime there is now added a crime of inhumanity, a sequence, for Poland has been desolated by the armies of the nations that had despoiled her, and Podown to the last half of the eighteenth century has been triple—role detercentury has been triple—role deter-mined both by her geographical situa-tion and by the Polish spirit itself. First, her role interdicted the ex-tension of Prussia and of Germany-to tension of Prussia and of Germany—to block the constant tendency to spread toward the center of Europe.
Second, to defend Europe against Asiatic invasions from Turkey or from Russia under Tartar or Mongol.

Third, to develop toward the north and east, southern and western European ideas—that is to say, the spirit of Rome, then the spirit of liberal and democratic ideas.

lemocratic ideas.

entury, overcharged with their interior difficulties, occi-Axis of Policy dental nations permitted without pro-Changed. test the successive partitions of Poland. Not only their prestige was thus diminished; not only an important nation disappeared from motives of the sudden reversal of publication that the axis even of European policy the map of Europe, but one may say was changed. The axis of European equilibrium found itself displaced toward the east and the north. Neither England nor France continued to hold control of the diplomatic elements of the European situation. It was in vain that Napoleon endeavored to counterbalance that state of things; in vain that England endeavored to interdict all hegemony from whatever source. Slowly but surely the importance of Prussia and that of Russia increased and necessitated a game of alliances infinitely more complex than any of those which had produced the coalitions, the holy alliance of others.

To suppress Poland was to withdraw the sentinel posted in eastern Europe to prevent Asiatic attempts; it was to render more acute and more delicate control of the diplomatic elements of orient; it was to throw down the bar-

Toward the end of the eighteenth

Germanic influence. Weakened in the occident by long Weakened in the occident by long and bloody wars, the house of Austria recovered to the detriment of Poland a territorial importance and a prestige susceptible of extending her ambitions toward the Balkans. In whatever way the future could be considered, it was for France and England to annul at one stroke all the efforts and all the realizations effected by the statesmen who had succeeded by the treaties of Utrecht and Westphalia, including these dangers England and France, it should be said, were confronted at the partition of Poland. England by her colonial wars, France by the revolution.

ion.
In suppressing a state placed between In suppressing a state placed between Prussia and Russia and Austria, it necessarily rendered the frictions more acute between these three countries, all ambitious and desirous of preponderance. Poland had served since centuries, according to the consecrated expression, "d 'etat tampon," or buffer state; her suppression did not give to either of the three rival states more logical frontiers; on the contrary they

logical frontiers; on the contrary, they substituted for a real nation arbitrary limits, veritable permanent temptations for ambitious dynasties. The grandeur of Prussia is due exensively to the ruin of Poland. Prussia acquired an increase of territory, increase of population Hampered. and advantages both economical and strategic. Austria re-

ceived no real profit by the Polish accession. It deformed Austria's natural 'Hakatism" marked with an official frontier by the wall of the Carpathians, but graver still Austria found herself embarrassed by Poland's redoubted le ivalry in the domain of agriculture. Russia in aiding in the partition of all government services, interdiction to Poles to sell their lands without government authority which reserved for itself the right of pre-emption; "legal" expropriation of Polish proprietors to the profit of colonists imported from Germany—these were only a feeble part of the desperate measures that the Poles, excluded by fact if not by law from all official employment, had to suffer in that Posnania which is the cradle of their country.

After the partition of Poland, which the culpable want of foresight of the powers represented in the congress of Vienna tacitly consolidated, the three monarchies copartitioners had a common interest to keep silence over their monitories to keep silence over their monitories and the congress of the congre Poland gave herself definite place in er in that .

dle of their country.

After the partition of Point te culpable want of foresight of vienna tacitly consolidated, the three monarchies copartitioners had a common interest to keep silence over their victims and not to recall to the conscience of Europe the misdeed of which they alone would profit. This complicative in the first place permitted Prussia to grow in the shadow of Russia and Austria.

The war of 1866, although but a political Germanic incident, obliged Austria to change her attitude toward her Polish subjects. Having ceased to see in them enemies, she ceased also to Prussian suggestions which fell subjects. Having ceased to see in them enemies, she ceased also to Prussian suggestions which fell subjects. Having ceased to see in them enemies, she ceased also to Prussian suggestions which fell subjects. Having ceased to see in them enemies, she ceased also to Prussian suggestions which fell subjects. Having ceased to see in them enemies, she ceased also to Prussian suggestions which fell subjects. Having ceased to see in them enemies, she ceased also to Prussian suggestions which fell subjects. Having ceased to see in them enemies, she ceased also to Prussian suggestions which fell subjects. Having ceased to see in them enemies, she ceased also to Prussian suggestions which fell subjects. Having ceased to see the fellow of the war shows how to see that was for Russia, because of the visuon of the country, those of mobilization and the state of the various of the war shows how to assume the defense of her Polish possessions. In order not to give to the kingdom of Poland a dangerous power the Russian government neglected constructions which had been extremely useful. Russia thus opened a breach in her flanks by which, as we have seen, the flanks by which, as we have seen, the flanks by which, as we have seen, the flanks by which as the historie poland of 1765. Nor should Poland by dicapped by the doubtful benefits of the victims and the recommendation of the country, those of the warshows

ongress of Vienna will be repatred. CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

THE HUGHES SILENCE.

om the Jacksonville Times-Union Justice Hughes lets his friends do his

Perhaps Justice Hughes is working on the silence-gives-consent principle

Grand Rapids News.

Justice Hughes refused to discuss the residency with a New York delega-on. He is either playing a deep game from the Knoxville Journal and Tribune

Justice Hughes preserves silence and he doesn't have to talk. The sun doesn't have to tell when it's shining. rom the Kansas City Times.

The politicians started the Hughes boom as a joke and now what annoys them is that he seems to be taking it

Justice Hughes doesn't even dare to tell George Harvey that the support of the North American Review is detrimental to him. Perhaps it isn't.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch Prof. Taft is now quoted as believing the people want Hughes, which may move some cynics to recall that the people have not always agreed with the professor. From the Philadelphia Press.

Justice Hughes knows that no man ver talked himself into the presidency not even one of the colonels. From the Detroit Free Press.

Perhaps Justice Hughes doesn't like o travel well enough to run for the From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times

Justice Hughes isn't saying a word, but the sudden appearance of a new photograph of him may be powerfully significant.

from the Springfield Union.

The returns from the Vermont primary bring more gloom to the Roosevelt shouters. As between Roosevelt and Hughes the sentiment in Vermont seems to be about two to one in favor of the Supreme Court justice.